

The list of competencies that must be demonstrated by 6th year students in the disciplines of "Anesthesiology and IC" and "Urgent and Emergency Care" to pass OSQE-2 at the station "Emergency Care"

1. Evaluate information about the diagnosis, using a standard procedure, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 1).

List 1. List of laboratory and instrumental tests that are presented on the exam:

- electrocardiography,
- blood glucose test

2. Be able to identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 2) by making a grounded decision, using previous medical history, physical examination, knowledge about the human, its organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.

List 2. Syndromes and symptoms:

- asphyxia
- hypertensive crisis
- acute respiratory failure
- acute heart failure
- acute poisoning, including combat poisons
- acute coronary syndrome
- acute radiation and chemical damage, including in the field and in emergencies
- acute cerebral insufficiency
- electric shock
- status epilepticus
- cardiac arrest
- collapse
- disturbances of consciousness and comatose states
- acute anaphylactic reactions
- acute heart rhythm disorders,
- cold injury, including in the field
- convulsive syndrome
- shocks
- foreign bodies of the respiratory tract.

3. Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 3) by making a grounded decision, by comparing with standards, using previous patient history and examination data, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

List 3. List of diagnoses that are presented on the examination:

- asphyxia
- hypertensive crisis
- acute respiratory failure
- acute heart failure
- acute poisoning, including combat poisons
- acute coronary syndrome
- acute radiation and chemical damage, including in the field and in emergencies
- acute cerebral insufficiency
- electric shock
- status epilepticus
- cardiac arrest
- collapse
- disturbances of consciousness and comatose states
- acute anaphylactic reactions
- acute heart rhythm disorders,
- cold injury, including in the field
- convulsive syndrome
- shocks
- foreign bodies of the respiratory tract.

4. Assign laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 1) by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms.

5. Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 3) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms.

6. Establish a preliminary syndromic diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of

man, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms in order to provide adequate medical care in full.

7. To determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 3), in the health care institution, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

8. Perform medical manipulations (according to list 4) in a medical institution or at the scene on the basis of previous clinical (or syndromic) diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms , by making an informed decision and using standard techniques.

9. To determine the tactics of management of patients to be treated in intensive care units.

List 4. Medical manipulations:

- cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
- venipuncture;
- perform indirect heart massage;
- perform artificial respiration;
- to carry out defibrillation by means of a manual automatic defibrillator-cardioverter;
- to carry out administration of medicinal substances (intravenous jet and drip, intraosseous), including in the field;
- provide peripheral venous access;
- work with a peripheral venous catheter;
- airways management.